

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
Private School Examination.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
drawn from the public school, or
University and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
4, 7 and 8, Old Bond Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1841

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

DURESCO.
The Colourwash which lasts
ten times longer.
Shade Card submitted upon
application.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 18,051.

號一十五零千八萬一第

日八十月二年辰丙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1916.

二拜禮

號一十二月三年五國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE
Mar. 21st.—Europe (via Negapatnam), per
s.s. KUTANG.
TO DEPART
Mar. 21st.—Europe & Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. ANHUI.
Mar. 22nd.—Europe & Siberia, at 10.30
a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF
RUSSIA.
Mar. 22nd.—Siam, North China, Japan
& Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C.
(United Kingdom, United
States, South America and
Canada, & Vancouver), at
10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS
OF RUSSIA.
Mar. 24th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Ade-
laid, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and
Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s.
NOVARA.
Mar. 25th.—Philippine Islands, Japan &
Moj, Canada, United King-
dom, United States, and South
America & Victoria, B.C., at
1 p.m., per s.s. TACOMA MARU.
Mar. 26th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon,
Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and
Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s.
AMAZON.
Mar. 28th.—Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape
Town, Tenerife and London,
at 9 a.m., per s.s. MIYAKI
MARU.

F.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast, Manila, Hong-
kong, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914.

FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES

FOR
1916.
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1916.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Customs Marked in Various Shades
Telephone 1215.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

PEAR TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 15 " "
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "
8.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time tables, but
not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compendious order represent-
ing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1916.

MITSU-BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I. A.B.C. WESTERN UNION. ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Repairs and Repairs of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineering.
Manufacturers of Contrado Condensers, Steam Engines, Brown-Cutlery
Piston's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c. &c.

NAGASAKI
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1 Dock No. 2 Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 330 714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 62 " 44 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 5 " 34 " 24 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 30 tons each, besides 180 tons Giant Crane.

Kobe.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBÉ
FLOATING DOCKS.
No. 1. 7,000 tons No. 2. 14,000 tons
Lifting Power ... 500 feet 500 feet
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 260 feet 530 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 25 " 25 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 25 " 25 "
The Salvage Steamer "AERIMA MARU," Pumping capacity for some 1,000 tons.

HIROSHIMA (Near Shimoda)
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 388 feet 3 inches
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 66 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI KOBÉ AND HIROSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL.
Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHOPS,
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
KAIPING COKE.
Completes with the best quality English Cokes for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST **FIREBRICKS** GRADE
FIRECLAY.
STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. Tel. Add. MAISHAN, HONGKONG
FAXPHONE No. 1030.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1916, until Further Notice.

Due to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Selton (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"
and "KOBÉ MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	3rd Class Fare	4th Class Fare	1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	3rd Class Fare	4th Class Fare
11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00
11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00
11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00
11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00
11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00
11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00
11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00
11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00
11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00

"Russian Train Time is 25 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and then leaving Chang-
chun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, in which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.
RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. 419, "Yamato"). At
Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Harbin (the latter is the resort of
South China), all under the Company's management.
TICKET AGENTS.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable
at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING CO. & EXPANSION TRAVEL CO.,
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, the NORTHERN RAILWAY CO., and the
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai, from whom all information, time-tables, etc.,
guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Add. "MANCHURIA"
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. A.I. and Lieber's.
FUSHUN COAL
THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.
Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots,
and also at Antung, Chaofoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.
MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

FORMOSA (TAIWAN) INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

APRIL 10th TO MAY 9th, 1916.
AT TAIPEH (TAIHOKU).

For particulars apply to—
THE JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
AND
MR. H. NAKAYAMA.
CARE OF NIPPON CLUB.
Fongkong, 18th February, 1916.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
Should be sent to our Agent—
MR. T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON,
13, Mikawada-machi, Asaba-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.
SHACKELL, EDWARDS & CO., LTD.
MAKERS OF
PRINTING INKS
FOR OVER 120 YEARS.
RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRASS AND IRON PISTONS.
ALBERT PHILLIPS, Ltd., Birmingham,
England, require experienced BRITISH
AGENTS for the Sale of these Goods. State
nature of experience and references.
[418]

ANY EUROPEAN Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the Captain
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and
occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

NEW CARTRIDGES.
BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Size.
**SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED
SHOT.** From No 10 to 5555. at \$6, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA,
OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI,
NANAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW
and KAMITAMADA Collieries.
AGENTS FOR
SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.
HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI,
TOKYO.
BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBÉ, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO,
YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBOGA,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW,
PEKING.

Cable Address for above: "IWABAKI."
Codes: A.I. A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.
AGENTS—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRADING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 5, Pender Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914.

HOTELS
THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 378.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.
1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones
in Every Room, prompt connection maintained
by six lines to Central.
Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing
Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine.
Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European
Batter waste Steamers.
P. O. FEUSTER,
Manager.

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.
THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL
is now OPENED under NEW
MANAGEMENT. The place has been re-
vamped throughout and entirely refurnished.
Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea,
a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round.
LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING
ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under
experienced supervision. Terms moderate.
For further particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Macau
Tel. Add. "Phonix," Macau.
1st February, 1916.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.
CANTON.
Situated on the British Concession
Shameen,
The only European Hotel in
Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management
of Mr and Mrs. GEO. E. ELLIS.

SAVOY HOTEL.
21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.
THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL
in the City. Near to everywhere, and
providing all modern conveniences.
American or European Plan.
Rates \$4 and \$6 per day
Special terms to monthly guests.
Cable address Telephone No. 2,510
SAVOY C. A. HIDDLE
Manager.

ESTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

HAVE ESTABLISHED

an unequalled reputation for tone, touch,
artistic construction and lasting qualities.

GUARANTEE

for

FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

MOUTRIE'S.

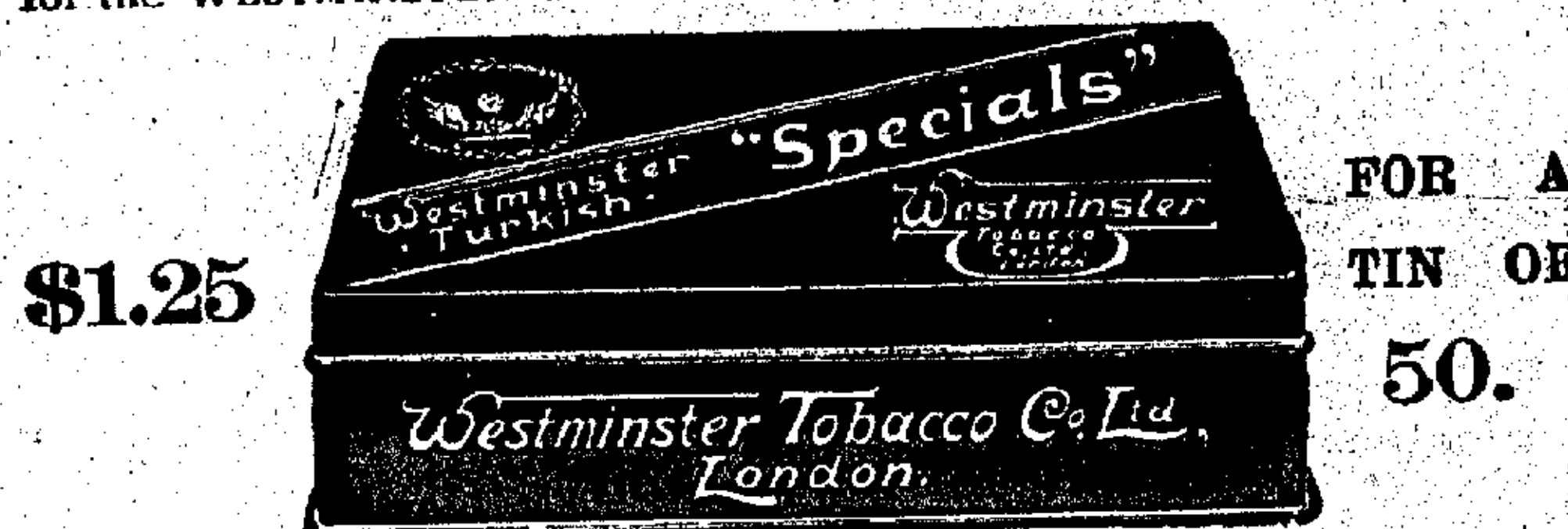
1393

WESTMINSTER "SPECIALS"
TURKISH CIGARETTES.

NOTICE.—The above Cigarettes can be purchased from any of the Local Stores at \$1.25 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes. THE PRICE HAS NOT BEEN CHANGED since their introduction.

They can now be procured in Round Patent Air-tight Tins or Flat Decorated Tins containing 50 Cigarettes.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining these Cigarettes at the above Price please advise BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Agents for the WESTMINSTER TOBACCO Co., LTD.



THEIR QUALITY IS THEIR OWN RECOMMENDATION.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1916. [133]



ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of PAINTERS AND SCRAPERS for painting, coating and scraping H. M. Ships, &c., laying on and painting cork dust on H. M. Ships, &c., and coating Torpedo Boats and Lighters, &c., to H. M. Naval Yard.

Form of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form not later than **NOON MONDAY 27th March, 1916**, C. D. J. BELL, Chief Constructor.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1916. [425]



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR LEASE OF OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until **NOON OF MONDAY, the 27th April, 1916**, for the LEASE of the Two-Storey Building formerly occupied by the Land Office, adjoining the Old Supreme Court, from 1st May, 1916, to 31st December, 1918, subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions, should the Tender be accepted.

Form of Tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

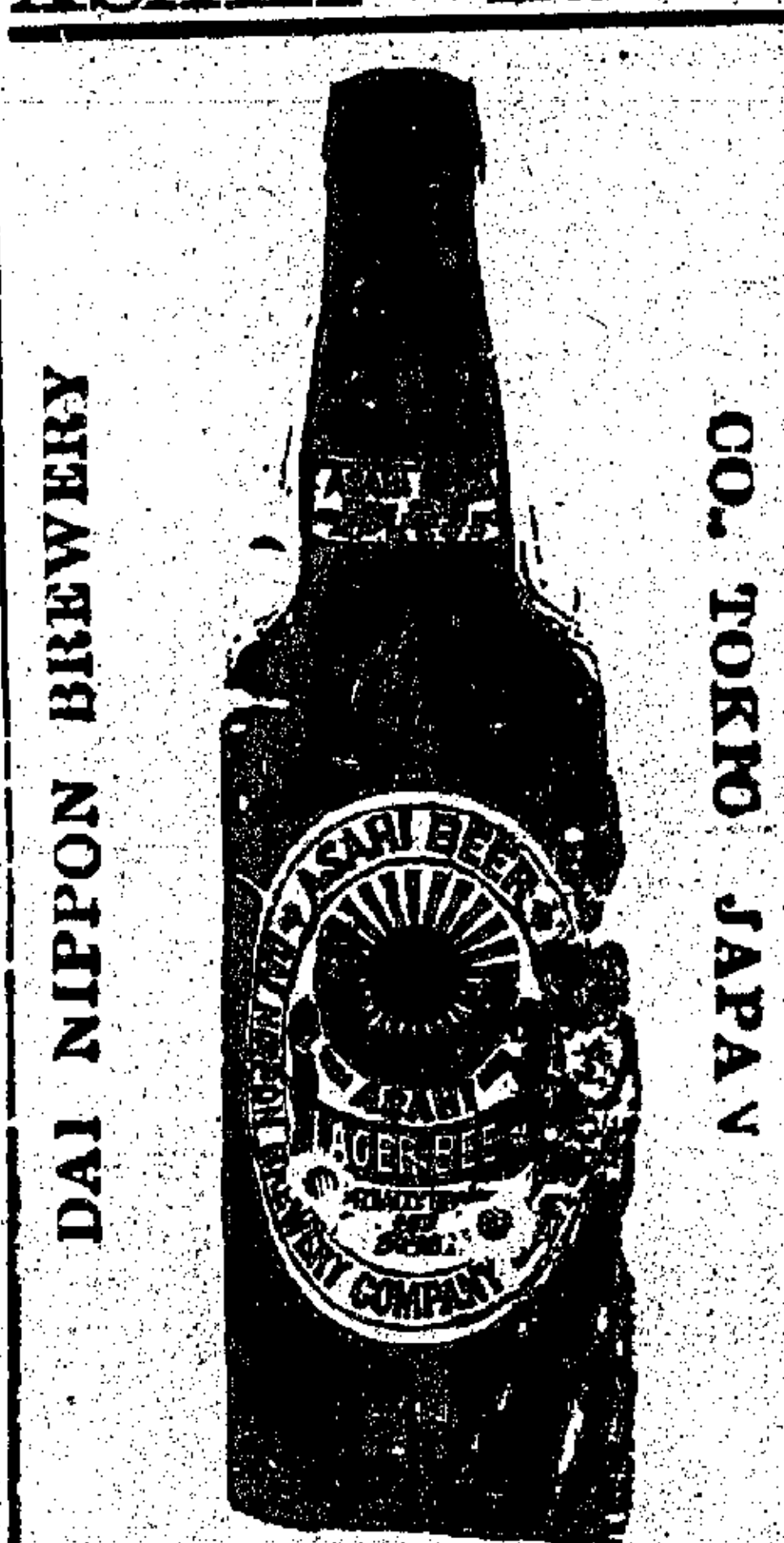
W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1916. [426]

ON SALE.

ROUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1916. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1916.

ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE
SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
HONGKONG.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORT of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in 1915.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ———— \$5

DAI NIPPON BREWERY.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1916.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

The twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the agents, Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., last week.

Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, who presided, said:—The outstanding feature of the past year as affecting the interests of the Company has been the rapid advance in the price of all building materials, especially lumber, glass and hardware, resulting in a very considerable increase in the cost of both new buildings and repair work. Except for this the activities of the Company during the past year might have been greater than has actually been the case. A further block of 18 foreign houses has been erected on the Dixwell Road property. All were occupied as soon as finished and only the increasing cost of all building material has prevented our putting in hand a further lot of these houses. The 10 completed last year make a total of 68 houses of a class that has proved a very popular type. Four houses were put in hand on the Great Western Road to meet contracts previously entered into. A number of applicants for houses in this district have been discouraged, it being felt by your Directors that it would be neither satisfactory to the Company nor to prospective tenants to build under the existing conditions of high prices, the result of which would either be expensive houses or jerry building; and the latter is certainly not contemplated by this Company. Fortunately most of the material and the contracts for the material for the houses now in hand were obtained before prices reached their present high level.

The reconstruction of a further section of the older Chinese bungalows on Chung Hoong Estate has been continued. The result is obtained from redevelopment that have fully justified your Directors in their decision to continue the gradual improvement of this property. This and the completion of the improvement on Will's Estate are the only Chinese buildings undertaken during the year.

As will be seen from the Report a certain number of purchases have been made during the year, the most important of these is the acquisition of Cadastrol Lot 104 Central—now known as Szechuen Road Estate No. 29. A part of this property was a road and plans for the development of the remainder are almost complete for what promises to be a profitable development. Twenty-five new of land were bought on the Great Western Road and two of the houses before referred to are being built on this land. A small lot of land on Broadway was acquired and a resale of this is in contemplation; falling this land will be developed with Chinese houses, for which there is a good demand in the neighbourhood. The remaining purchases were small additions to existing estates.

The total sales of property during the year amount to Tls. 639,498. Of this amount Tls. 277,470.46 represents the profit thereon and has been carried to profit and loss account, and the balance written off capital account. Of the sales the most important was that of Little's Estate. This estate was acquired by the Company in 1889 and has ever since been consistently profitable, but the price offered was such that the Directors felt no hesitation in accepting it. As I have already stated, a part of the Szechuen Road Estate was disposed of and the proceeds thereof applied to the reduction of the book cost of the remainder. As mentioned in the report, B. C. Paoshan Lot 140 has been sold. As it does not adjoin any of the larger portions of the estate, the Directors thought it best to part with it at a fair profit.

The sale to the Council of a small piece of Chung Hoong Estate for a municipal market will result in an improvement to the Company's surrounding properties when the market is established.

Turning to the accounts:—Charges are slightly less than last year. Salaries are increased by Tls. 5,136.11. Rental is practically unaltered. The remaining items on the debit side of working account are the same as last year until we come to interest account and this shows a decrease of Tls. 20,898.72. As I pointed out last year a decrease in interest account was to be expected, money has ruled cheaply, and the difficulty in finding suitable securities for mortgages has made this debit balance greater than we anticipated. Mortgage loans being less than last year by over Tls. 460,000. The average rate of interest on mortgages during the year has also slightly declined.

On the credit side of working account, gross rents are increased by Tls. 29,365.93. The outgoings for fire insurance, taxes, repairs, etc., are also increased by Tls. 13,274.23, of which some Tls. 10,000 is on account of increase in repairs.

The total damage to the Company's properties from the typhoon which swept Shanghai last year amounted to some Tls. 15,000, and of this sum about Tls. 5,000 was arguable to repairs, the balance to improvements and renewals account, the opportunity being taken to build improved first walls in all cases where the old fire walls of Chinese houses were damaged.

The net result of working account is a decrease in the balance carried to profit and loss account of Tls. 9,746.46 as compared with last year.

The debit side of profit and loss account explains itself. On the credit side profit on sales shows an increase of Tls. 138,055.59. Premiums on Debentures are decreased by Tls. 7,400. The appropriation of the balance of profit and loss account—Tls. 565,516.33—is the subject of a resolution to be proposed presently. If the Directors' recommendation to meet with your approval the balance of improvements and renewals account will be increased to Tls. 270,000.81 and that of reserves fund for equalization of dividends to Tls. 250,000, i.e. Tls. 50,000 more than the fund stood at before we made our first withdrawal from it in 1911.

I think the shareholders will agree that the accounts show a very satisfactory state of affairs and a very creditable result for

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Capt. A. W. Taylor, late of Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy, Shanghai, obtained a commission as a full lieutenant, R.N.B., on January 17th, and is now on H.M.S. Pekin.

Dr. W. G. Paton, of the Indian Medical Service, who has been awarded the Military Cross for bravery in attending the wounded under fire, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paton of Swallow.

A successful operation has been performed on Major Bazett Colvin Graham, 125th Napier's Rifles, who was shot in the head while serving with General Aymer's force in Mesopotamia, and he is now out of danger, in the base hospital at Basra. He took part in the China campaign, for which he holds the medal.

Mr. A. T. Downie, of Maitland & Co., who left Shanghai early in January for Home, has received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the 11th Reserve Battalion Black Watch Royal Highlanders. Mr. Downie was sergeant in A. Co. S.V.C., and also filled the position of Hon. Treasurer of the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai, prior to his leaving for Home.

Captain George Montgomery Kidd, 8th Battalion Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), who has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in action on the Gallipoli Peninsula, went home from the Malay States a year ago to volunteer, obtaining his commission on March 11th, 1915. He was mentioned in despatches by General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., formerly General Officer Commanding the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

The late Lieut. Norman Lancaster Wells, Loyal North Lancs. Regt., was born May 17th, 1883, and educated at Ellery Park School, Walsley, Shrewsbury School (Chas. side), and Caius College, Cambridge. After obtaining his degree he was selected from among many candidates by the Asiatic Petroleum Company to represent their firm in Japan. The director of the firm writes of him:—"N. L. Wells was one of the pioneers in the movement started some years ago to bring Cambridge men into closer touch with commercial life, and so carry the lamp of a university education into these new fields. N. L. Wells achieved in his short life something lasting, and something which will have its permanent effect wherever British trade carries the flag into remote parts of the world."

the year's work during a somewhat anxious time.

The report and accounts, as presented, were adopted and the following resolutions were carried *unanimously*:—

"That the directors be authorized to pay a final dividend for 1915 of six per cent., and a bonus of two per cent., on the paid-up capital to shareholders on the register at this date."

"That the directors be authorized to pay to the staff a bonus of ten per cent on their salaries."

SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG WHARF.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd., was held last week at the board-room of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Mr. John Johnston, (Chairman) said:—Your directors have found it necessary to recommend a reduction in the dividend to three pence. To the war and the many side-issues that it has brought in we may attribute the falling off in our earnings. As you are all well aware, we depend largely on the berthing of steamers and secondly on storage earnings, to mention the two main sources of revenue in the order in which they help the earnings of the company.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to point out to you the general shortage in the number of ocean-going vessels coming to the East, in a measure due to requisitions made by our Home Government for national purposes, and to the highly remunerative rates which tramp steamers could command elsewhere. To quote figures in support of these remarks I would mention that we berthed 16 ocean-going and 111 coasting and tramp vessels less this year than last.

With regard to storage earnings I would remark that the Enemy Trading Ordinance which came into force on August 15th, 1915, had the effect of curtailing our earnings to an appreciable extent for the reason that all enemy-owned cargo had to be removed by a certain date otherwise it would have been held up. A considerable quantity of good-paying cargo was therefore removed from our godowns, and we thus lost a certain income in storage charges amounting to approximately Tls. 1,000 per month.

Further than these explanations, gentlemen, the accounts themselves call for little comment. The amount set aside for repairs last year has, you will notice, been more than required in keeping the various piers, piers and stock of the Company in good order, and it is proposed to transfer a like amount (Tls. 25,000) this year to repairs account.

You will also notice that the typhoon of July 28th-1915, hit us hard, and we have had to make good damage to our property, ashore and afloat, to the extent of Tls. 26,937.47 out of this year's working account.

We are in negotiation for the sale of a part of our property. I prefer not to enter into any details of the proposed sale, as negotiations are not yet definitely concluded, and will only say that if it goes through it will be of considerable benefit to both buyers and sellers.

The report and accounts as presented were adopted and Messrs. H. A. J. Macray, C. W. Wrightson, C. G. S. MacKie, F. C. Richards and the senior representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., were re-elected directors.

A dividend of Tls. 3 per share was declared for the year 1915.

COMPANY REPORT.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-fourth annual general meeting of this Company, to be held on the 31st inst., says:—

The year's working shows a net profit of \$120,335.80, and, as there was a debit balance of \$29,445.63 brought forward from the previous year, there is thus left the General Reserve of \$90,890.17, out of which the General Agents and Consulting Committee recommend that a dividend of 5 per cent. be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$25,000, and the remainder, viz., \$65,890.17, be carried forward to the new account.

Owing to the war in Europe and the elimination of the best competition in the Far East, the Refinery has been able, under the careful supervision of the Manila Agents, Messrs. Smith Bell & Co., Ltd., to show a more favourable result.

The Consulting Committee consists of Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and H. P. White, who offer themselves for re-election. The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who offers himself for re-election.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PROMOTIONS.

1.—No. 1245 Sapper W. J. Edridge, Engineer Co., to be Lance-Corporal, dated 17th March, 1916.
No. 1741 Sapper K. Kerr, Engineer Co., to be Lance-Corporal, dated 18th March, 1916.

LEAVE.

2.—Sgt.-Major D. K. Blair is granted leave of absence from 25th March, 1916, to 31st December, 1916.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

3.—Members of the Corps requiring mixtures to be repeated, cotton wool, bandages, etc., from the Government Civil Hospital, must in all cases obtain an order for same from Surgeon-Major Black. Nothing will be supplied in future without such order.

PARADES.

4.—Parades for to-day.
7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8th December, 1915—Morse flag practice at Headquarters.
5.10 p.m. Cento Section M. G. Co.—M. G. drill at Kowloon Dock. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-Sections Army, Battery (as detailed in Corps order No. 4 dated 30th December, 1915)—10 pdr. gun drill at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley, R.G.A., will attend.

5.15 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Section drill and Musketry exercises on Cricket Ground.
5.15 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co.—M. G. instruction at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. N.C.O.s of Scouts Co.—Special drill at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters. Sergt. Longmore and Ramsey.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

DETAILS.

5.—On duty to night: Scouts Co. On duty to-morrow: Scouts Co. Orderly Officer: Lieut. O. Smith.
G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

NOTICE.

SERGEANTS' MESS ANNUAL DINNER.
Members intending to be present at the annual dinner on the 25th inst. are requested to send in their names together with those of their guests to the Mess President at once. All names must reach the Mess President by noon on Wednesday, 22nd inst., otherwise accommodation will not be provided.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MOUNTED PATROLS.

General Order No. 9 states:—"The Police Reserve Mounted Patrols will commence duty on Monday, March 27th. They will patrol various districts and at varying hours. They will receive their orders from the D.S.P. (R.), subject to such further orders as may be given by the Captain Superintendent of police. They will be subject to the directions of the regular Police Officer in charge of each district through which they pass, and must report at all Stations in such districts."

DRILL CUP.
The "Devil's Own" Cup was won by the 2nd Platoon of No. 1 Company under Sergt. Wilks. This Platoon will, until further orders, march at the head of No. 1 Company.

The next competition will take place on Saturday, May 20th.

MUSKETRY, PART 2.

P.-cs. of the following Companies who have fired Ranges A and D will fire Ranges E and F on Sunday, March 26th, leaving Statue Pier as follows:—
9.00 a.m. No. 2 Company.
11.30 a.m. No. 3 Company.
2.30 p.m. No. 1 Company (3rd and 4th Platoons).

The Platoon having the average result in Part 2 will have their names placed on the Drill Cup, which will be known in future as the "Drill and Musketry Cup."

JOINED.

No. 1 Co. No. 1 Platoon—A. Edwards.
BAND PRACTICE.
Tuesday, March 21st, at 6.15 p.m. sharp.
UNIFORM.
Equipment officers and all ranks are directed to note that the Tailor will attend at Central Station every Tuesday and Thursday between 5.30 and 6 p.m. Platoon Commanders are to see that the uniforms (blue and white) of their men are made or altered to fit, particularly with regard to the collars and length of trousers.

F. C. JESKIN, D.S.P. (R.)

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VUEZ ROAD CENTRAL.
First Floor.
No. 5, ROBINSON ROAD, "STONE HEDGE" DWELLING HOUSES containing Five Rooms and Outhouses.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1916. [415]

TO LET.

NO. 1, TOGO TERRACE, Kennedy Road.
Apply—
LI FUK TSAU,
Care of Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIFF, 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [355]

TO LET.

NEWLY-BUILT FLATS, in SAIFER: TERRACE, Nathan Road, also, SIMILAR FLATS in Jordan Road, Kowloon. Bats very moderate.
Electric Light and Gas installed.
Apply to—
KAYAMALLY & Co.,
5, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [336]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, No. 3, Mountain View.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916. [333]

TO LET.

A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the First Floor of No. 10, Des Vaux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.), comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms with Outhouses and Servants' Quarters. The Premises are being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the Banks and Shipping Office. Rent moderate.
Apply to—
MOW FUNG & Co.,
10, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [302]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Radecker & Co.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [245]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Katsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, immediately possession.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Tyjo Kasa Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Part Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [99]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 25th December, 1915. [277]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Connaught Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

YANGTZE VALLEY CO., LTD.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF CAPITAL SANCTIONED.

In the Chancery Division on February 28th, Mr. Justice Neville heard a petition by the Yangtze Valley Co., Ltd., for the sanction of the Court to a further reduction of capital by making a return to shareholders, other than deferred shareholders, of 4s. per share.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., for the petitioners, said the company had assets in hand for which it had no use in carrying on business. In truth the company was only keeping itself alive for the purpose of distributing assets, and it did not want to go into liquidation, because among its assets was a large debt owing from the Chinese Government.

His lordship granted the petition.

DATE 1-6-57

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Seven Living Rooms, etc., with Garden. Apply—**CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY**, 90, Bonham Road, Hongkong, 21st March, 1916. [435]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after MONDAY, the 27th instant. The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 24th, to MONDAY, 27th instant, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on MONDAY, the 27th instant, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 20th March, 1916. [436]

8% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS DRAWN AT SECOND DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that at the Second Drawing for Redemption of the Eight Per Cent. Military Loan Bonds held on February 20th, 1916, \$1,150,000 worth of Bonds have been drawn, which amount constitutes one-fifth of the Bonds recognised by this Ministry.

Numbers of Drawn Bonds will soon be published in the *Government Gazette* and other newspapers. Repayment of Bonds in Singapore, Batavia and the Philippine Islands will be made by the Branch Offices of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at these places. In Cuba, repayments will be made by the CHUNGIWA GUILD; in Yokohama by the CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL; in Kiangsi by the KIANGSI BANK; in Fukuoka by the BANK OF CHINA; in Peking by the BANK OF CHINA. Besides the above cases, Repayment of Drawn Bonds will generally be made by the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai. Drawn Bonds when presented must be accompanied by all remaining coupons, as all such Bonds are not entitled to any further interest after the payment of the Eighth Coupon. If all remaining coupons (beginning with the ninth coupon) are not presented together with the Drawn Bonds, then the total amount represented by these Coupons shall be deducted from the principal to be repaid. Drawn Bonds must be presented for repayment within five years from the date of Second Drawing, after which period of five years such Bonds shall become null and void.

List of Numbers of 8 per cent. Military Bonds Drawn at the Second Drawing held on February 20th, 1916:—

NUMBERS OF \$1000 BONDS:—

5	8	72	75	78	81
68	89	94	95	128	129
124	135	200	266	291	301
321	324	325	342	343	370
371	374	375	466	473	3004
3005	3010	3910	3963	3991	4044
4126	4152	4207	4243	4256	4263
4264	4314	4317	4322	4324	4326
10479	10500	11701	11705	11760	11786
11868	11891	11922	11948	12165	12191
12349	12374	12602	12628	12764	12780
12845	12871	12953	12979	13464	13488
13514	13538	13569	13593	13664	13688
13698	13699				

NUMBERS OF \$100 BONDS:—

63	124	1383	1444	1476	1527
1544	1553	1665	1665	1759	1789
1970	2006	2123	2153	2247	2277
2309	2339	2502	2502	2697	2727
2739	2769	2752	2762	2831	2835
9001	9209	11135	11351	11459	11672
11894	12101	12515	12421	12684	13170
13365	13491	13532	13562	13756	13786
16428	16334	16390	16390	16292	16322
16325	16308	16308	16308	16182	16228
20145	20251	21044	21769	21857	21927
22469	22663	22850	22926	23245	23254
23164	23199	23059	23165	23380	23393
23701	23807				

NUMBERS OF \$10 BONDS:—

1233	1292	8833	9592	9673	10300
10623	10744	11843	11964	12026	12147
12313	12391	12514	12574	12941	13001
13124	13184	13563	13428	13490	13550
14039	14099	14893	14853	15015	15075
15381	15441	15501	15732	15914	15974
16258	16307	16401	16403	16501	16504
17855	17864	17925	17925	18185	18185
18285	18284	18345	18345	185105	185484
18525	185004	18545	18545	18605	18681
18685	18724	18825	188404	18945	18924
187205	187211	187801	187847	1850434	1850475
185001	185017	185077	185070	1851201	1851235
1851454	1851571	1852031	1852089	1852499	1852880
1852883	1853644	1854009	1854179	1855555	1855936

NUMBERS OF \$5 BONDS:—

1593	2551	18236	18500	63101	63140
65409	69309	69338	67993	69478	70005
71032	71589	74758	75255	76342	76899
78454	78991	79510	80037	84292	84789
91054	92181	92710	93237	95578	96405
97402	97899	99574	100101	106618	110147
161270	161739	162360	163191	164450	164979
226161	226191	226901	228239	249239	249238
249239	249308	249478	249503	249509	249598
249779	249808	249869	249899	249939	250018
250049	250078	250319	250348	250739	250768
250799	250828	250879	251008	251069	251098
251169	251218	251247	251274	251803	251830
251897	251946	251971	251999		

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

ALTERATIONS TO TIME-TABLE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from MONDAY, March 20th, the following Trains are Cancelled:—

Train leaving Kowloon at 7.30 p.m. and arriving at SHUM CHUN at 9.16 p.m. daily.
Train leaving SHUM CHUN at 9.43 p.m. and arriving at Kowloon at 10.22 p.m. daily.
Train leaving Kowloon at 8.43 a.m. and arriving at SHUM CHUN at 9.33 a.m. (SUNDAYS only).

On SATURDAYS only the Train timed to leave Kowloon at 1.48 p.m. will leave at 1.25 p.m., stopping at all Stations to SHUM CHUN.

By Order, **H. F. WINSLOW**, Manager.

Kowloon, 17th March, 1916. [426]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE 33rd ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS at the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 25th March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th March, to SATURDAY, the 25th March, 1916, both days inclusive. **SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**, General Managers, Hongkong, 11th March, 1916. [405]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1915, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers, Hongkong, 8th March, 1916. [393]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at Noon on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers, HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [376]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pender's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 29th March, both days inclusive. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Agents, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [368]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pender's Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Agents, Hongkong, 13th March, 1916. [413]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 21st March, 1916, to WEDNESDAY, 19th April, 1916, both days INCLUSIVE. By Order of the Board of Directors, **W. E. ROBERTS**, Secretary, Hongkong, 13th March, 1916. [407]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A COMPETITION will be held over

the **FAN LING** Course commencing on 1st April for a prize kindly presented by H.E. the Governor.

Conditions.—Match play under handicaps. Limited to handicaps of 12 and over.

Entrance fee 50 cents per round, the proceeds to go to the War Charities Committee.

Intending competitors are requested to sign their names on the board at Happy Valley or Fan Ling or to send same in writing to the undersigned, c/o Messrs. Jardine & Co., Ltd., not later than the 26th inst.

T. W. HILL, Acting Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, March 14th, 1916. [414]

NOTICE.

THE Underneath having acquired the interest in the "VEN RIGOR" Patent Firebridge Bar, it will henceforth be known as the "ECLIPSE" PATENT FIREBRIDGE BAR.

Full particulars and prices for installations from: **THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.**, Telephone 236, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 17th March, 1916. [41]

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.

WE are informed that the British Home Government Authorities recently prohibited the purchase by local British Government Officers of REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS. We are without any information as to the reason for this, but we are now glad to inform the public that the prohibition has been cancelled.

MUSTARD & COMPANY, Hongkong, China and Macao Agents: Remington Typewriter Co., Hong Kong Buildings, Hongkong, 20th March, 1916. [432]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjoined Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—
(a) That after the word "Company" in the 16th line of Article 110 the following words shall be added:—
"The General Managers may also with the consent of the Consulting Committee pay such bonus or bonuses as the General Managers shall think fit."

(b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the 18th line of Article 110.

(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the first line of Article 115.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened. Dated this 11th day of March, 1916. **SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**, General Managers. [409]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1916, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order, **E. DES VCEUX**, Secretary, Hongkong, 19th March, 1916. [402]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF 65 DEBENTURES (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock a.m. on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing. By Order, **E. DES VCEUX**, Secretary, Hongkong, 19th March, 1916. [401]

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the resolutions following, namely:—

(1.)—That it is desirable to re-construct the Company, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Arthur Rylands Love, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Chartered Accountant, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, and that Article 124 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled accordingly.

(2.)—That Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the General Agents of this Company, be authorised and requested to procure the incorporation in the Philippine Islands of a new Company to be called the Malabon Sugar Company (of which Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd., shall be appointed by agreement General Managers) with Articles of Incorporation and Bye-laws in such form as the General Agents shall approve.

(3.)—That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting marked "A" and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part and the Malabon Sugar Company of the other part be and the same is hereby approved and is hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) upon the terms of the said draft Agreement and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

(4.)—That the said Liquidator be authorised to obtain advances from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., of any moneys requisite upon such terms as he sees fit and to make arrangements if he thinks fit for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., to continue managing the affairs of the Company on such terms as he thinks fit until the undertaking of the Company is handed over to the said Malabon Sugar Company pursuant to any Agreement entered into by virtue of Resolution No. 3.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened. Dated the 16th day of March, 1916. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.** General Agents. [427]

INTIMATION

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

No. 4

SCOTCH

WHISKY

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE

LATE ROBERT THORNE OF

GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD

AS NO. 4 SINCE 1831.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

DEATHS.

BOVILL.—At London, on February 19th, ANNA, widow of Sir E. C. Bovill, Chief Justice, Straits Settlements, aged 72.

PORTER.—At Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on March 18th, WILLIAM JOHN PORTER, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 43 years.

PRYER.—At London on February 12th, ADA BLANCH, widow of W. B. PRYER, first Resident in the Territories of the British North Borneo Company.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VCEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 21st MARCH, 1916

THE VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE.

A few years ago the world was shocked when the *Titanic* struck an iceberg and sank, carrying to death a long roll of victims. Today the slaughter of a thousand people hardly suffices to raise a thrill. Like Macbeth, we have fed full with horrors, and the daily tragedy that is served up for us in our newspapers has made us callous. A French officer records that in the attack on Verdun the German troops were flung forward with a disregard for death "that made the blood freeze," but we have grown so unmoved by death that even such a brilliant touch as this fails to stir us. A disregard for death seems to be an inheritance of some nations. The Turks are well-known to show a magnificent absence of fear, which is, no doubt, assisted by the promises of their religion as to the pleasures after death. In more or less savage people also, this disregard of the value of life is a common trait. British troops have more than once had to admit this in the Sudan. Among cultivated people the trait is most pronounced in Japan, where it seems to be a national characteristic of long-standing. Ancient Chinese historians speak of the Japanese as a people absolutely without fear of death. The raids of the Japanese pirates on the coast of China can only be compared to the raids of the Danes and Scandinavians on the coast of England in the 8th and 9th centuries, for in both cases the raiders were absolutely devoid of fear and unchecked by any amount of punishment. The fighting spirit was strong in them. In Japan this characteristic has

shown no sign of decadence. To-day, as a thousand years ago, life is valued very lightly, and the ambition of every soldier is to die in battle or from a wound. This disregard of life, however, is not always a good asset in war. General Nogi's attempt to take Port Arthur by storm had to be abandoned, after a hideous loss of life, at too costly, and one is compelled to wonder whether the Germans are not paying too high a price for the successes they obtain. Disregard of life has not long been a German characteristic. NAPOLEON found the Germans so subservient that he felt disgusted with them, and, although they recovered their patriotism later, a general disregard for life has never distinguished the German people. Generally, it is supposed that a callousness as to the value of life arises from a nervous system that does not respond rapidly to external stimuli, or, in other words, from a lower degree of consciousness. We must, of course, distinguish between a physical callousness as to the value of life, and the bravery which sends men of high nervous temperament into the field. That the most exquisite sense of life can be combined with the utmost bravery in risking its loss, needs no demonstration. The development of a higher consciousness will not turn us into cowards, though it may be expected that it will check useless wars. Mankind will demand that the object in view shall be of greater importance to humanity before it lightly undertakes war. The upholding of some great principle, the rectification of some wrong done, the preservation of national liberty and independence are now held to justify war. May they not in the future, by the help of a higher consciousness, serve to prevent war? If the inability to see ourselves as others see us, to act towards others as we would have them act towards us, is a sign of a low state of consciousness, then it must be acknowledged that these great factors in creating wars will only be removed by the development of a greater degree of consciousness. From the savage, whose degree of consciousness does not extend beyond the impulse of his senses, to the philosopher who seeks to bring the universe within the scope of his generalisations there is a wide gulf, but the wider the gulf the more it must be recognised that there are no limits to the degree of consciousness possible. The German people have alternated between a high degree of patriotism and a most degrading subservience. They have produced brilliant poets and philosophers, and again sunk into obscurity. It would appear that they are now passing through one of the phases of decline, for although we must recognise that the Germans are displaying a good deal of patriotism, it is plainly not by a conscious effort of thought.

A mail for Europe and Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Mr. Charles Crowther, of Kobe, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

Vice-Admiral Charles Dundas of Dundas, who has just been placed on the retired list, was Naval Attaché at Tokyo from March 1st, 1908, to September, 1910.

Mr. James Ross, Deputy Postal Commissioner, Chinese Postal Service, has been granted His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Excellent Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China.

Mr. Henry Woodhams Brazier, late Deputy Commissioner in the Chinese Customs Service, has been granted His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Fourth

SE

WAR MEMORIALS.

HOW SHALL WE EXPRESS OURSELVES?

It is most important that we should not fail in our war memorials, which are sure to be many and diverse; and we shall certainly fail in them unless we learn to express our real feelings through them. A memorial is something meant to keep alive the memory of a great event, or of some person loved or admired. In it one generation speaks to future generations, and it cannot wish that its language should be so easily or so quickly forgotten. But we, and all the peoples of modern Europe, have shown less power of expressing ourselves thus to future generations than any age in the past. We have only to think of our Jubilee memorial, to know that this is so; and we do not wish to repeat that failure. But how are we to avoid it? Artists tell us that we are to consult artists. There are artists, and artists, and most public bodies, as well as many private persons, do not know which artists are artists. The best they can do, in their ignorance, is to employ someone commonly supposed to be an artist who will provide them with something which, he will tell them, is art, and which they will submit to as being art, though they may not like it. That is the manner in which Jubilee memorials were provided, and we want something better now.

A FUNDAMENTAL CRITERION.

It is not that a community or an individual can express themselves. They must provide what they like themselves, if they are to say anything to future ages; and therefore they must discover what they like themselves. Now one thing is certain: we do not like the statues, the drinking-fountains, the clocks, which we commonly provide as memorials. They may be monuments of our piety; they are not monuments of our taste in any sense of the word. If we could show them to some man of the future, we should agree with him in disliking them. What we dislike is waste of money; and, more than that, it is a failure in expression—not only a failure of the artist, but a failure of us all.

Therefore the first necessity is that our memorials should take the form of something that we ourselves like, not of something which we suppose we should like if we were artists. The artist's business is to make what we like as well as he can, not to provide us with something we do not like, but which he professes to like because he has made it. This submission of ours to the artist has produced a race of tradesmen who make objects which no human being possibly could like, but which are endured because they are supposed to be art; objects such as memorial tablets, with hideous lettering and machine-made mosaic ornament, or stained-glass windows of which the bad drawing is supposed to be ecclesiastical, or those clocks and drinking fountains and statues already mentioned. From all these we must escape, and we can only do so by discovering what we like and setting our artists to make it.

FOUNTAINS, CLOCKS, AND CLOISTERS.

Take, for instance, the case of a fountain. We should like a fountain in a small town if it were well placed, if it were not deformed by hideous architectural ornaments, if it were in fact, a fountain and designed as a fountain, not as a memorial with some water-trickling through it somewhere. So also in the case of a clock. We should like it if it were a good clock, designed simply as a clock, and placed where it would be most useful. In both these cases an inscription of good plain lettering placed where it could be plainly read and speaking in simple and moving language of those whom it is designed to commemorate. Often in inscriptions there is no more effort at expression than in the monuments upon which they are placed.

In little villages the memorial might be a seat made well and plainly by some workman of the neighbourhood and placed against a wall, so that the inscription might be let into the wall. Or where there is more money to be spent there might be a village cross well worked in stone and free from Gothic rubbish, on the base of which it might be said that certain of the villagers had died, not only for their country, but also for that faith which their country had upheld in the war. In larger places no better memorial could be devised than a cloister with a garden and fountain, a place of rest in which men could remember those who had died so that they might have freedom and peace. This would be a memorial pleasant to all in noisy, crowded towns, but it would be spoiled if it were defaced with Gothic or other architectural ornament. On the walls, too, there might be private memorials designed so that they should not mar the quiet of the whole. And this raises the question of private memorials.

They usually fail like public, because there is no clear purpose in them. What is needed in a private memorial is, first of all, a good simple inscription in well-designed, well-cut lettering. It should be free from egotism and the bad art which egotism produces. It should be an expression of love, not of bad taste; and if it is a simple expression of love it will not be one of bad taste. So those who set up private memorials should take care that their memorials do not injure the place in which they are set up. They should remember how much our churches have been injured by ugly brasses and mosaic tablets and stained glass windows; and what a wrong memorial thus to make their memorial a cause of offence. Whatever the memorial may be, it should not be an advertisement, but something said simply and quietly, like a whisper of grief and love.

There remains the question of sculpture for ambitious monuments; and on this point we would remind the public that they do not care for statues but only erect them from a sense of duty. That is the reason why statues are usually so dull; they express no public feeling whatever, but only a public sense of duty. If there is to be sculpture, let us avoid both the effigy of heroes and allegorical groups, and let our sculpture be applied to buildings or cloisters or some other monument

TWO FAMOUS DECREES.

REGARDING NATIONAL SERVICE IN FRANCE.

THE HISTORY OF A PRINCIPLE.

A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind, and to this must be attributed, in large measure, the new growth of warm sentiment in France, as expressed in public and private, over the British acceptance of compulsory military service. It is worth noting of argument as a demonstration of our earnestness in the fight, says *The Times* special correspondent in Paris.

The principle of conscription has been long accepted in France, though there were moments when it was more or less in abeyance, those moments coinciding with depression in the fortunes of the nation. While it is true that, at the outset, voluntarism rallied all the necessary recruits to the Revolutionary flag, it became necessary early in the life of the Convention to emphasise the duty of every citizen to serve the country. This was utilised in the famous decrees which said, "The service of the country is a civic and general duty." Later this same national driving power of the war ordered national levies. Then came the Decree of August 23rd, 1793, which declared that, until the enemies were expelled from the territories of the Republic, all Frenchmen were permanently at the disposal of the authorities. The young men went to battle, and the second article, the married men will forge weapons and transport stores, the women will make tents and clothes and serve in the hospitals, the children will prepare bandages, and the old men will be carried to the public squares to inflame the courage of the warriors, to excite their hatred against the Kings, and to promote the unity of the Republic. This was a brave programme, and it showed that the principle of the "nation in arms" had become a reality.

THE NAPOLEONIC SYSTEM.
It was not necessary, however, to take all the young men available, and the number of the annual contingent was fixed according to the necessities. The method adopted was the drawing of lots and voluntary engagements. By a later law money payment was allowed for substitution, and this was the system under which Napoleon formed his armies. When his successes were at their height he had no difficulty in finding the necessary number of men by the two methods of enlistment and conscription; but when the country was becoming exhausted by a long series of campaigns the pressure of the recruiting sergeants became a greater factor in the enlistment.

Then came a reaction in 1814. Wearied with much fighting, the country set its face against further military adventure, and the principle of national service no longer held. The result was that the army dwindled to nothing, for enlistment no longer sufficed to fill the regiments. Thus compulsion came back again in the early years of the Restoration, under the Convention St. Cyr Law. But this legislation had to be strengthened by a new enactment, due to Marshal Soult. Conscription then became the normal mode of engagement, the supplementary one. The system lasted 80 years, until there was an urgent call for reform owing to the scandalous abuse of substitution. Agencies had been created to foster it, and to circumvent the law in subterranean ways. The next effort for an equitable adjustment of military service envisaged the formation of a fund out of which re-engaged soldiers were paid bonuses. The fund was made up of contributions from those who wished to escape service. But the remedy was worse than the disease, for it lowered the profession of arms in the eyes of those who followed it, and of the general public. Only those were soldiers who could not escape the obligation, or were paid to undertake it.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.
Nevertheless, this state of affairs continued until 1868 when Marshal Niel proposed universal service to the Imperial Legislature. The project was particularly appropriate because of Prussia's victories over Southern Germany. But Parliament, fearing for its popularity at the elections, then close at hand, temporised. Finally, it rejected the bill and effected certain alterations in the existing law. Thereafter was formed the National Guard of men exempt from service, but there was no time to organise it before war with Germany broke out. Though deprived of training and possessing little discipline, the body was yet able to render some service, and it was in the forces that Lord Kitchener served as a young volunteer.

After the war and its tragic lessons successive French Governments tried to build up a national army on the old Republican lines that every citizen owed service to the State. Beginning with five years, the term of service was lowered to three, then to two, and then restored to three a year before the present hostilities, and in circumstances which are familiar to all. Declining to be bound by the disastrous precedent of 1868, M. Barthou, the Premier, had the courage to carry through the Three Years Bill in the teeth of opposition. It not only lengthened the period of training for the active army, but established absolute equality for all citizens. Previous legislation had tampered with the principle and had created a large class of privileged persons, who on various pretexts, escaped with 12 months' service with the colours. But the objections to this course were so apparent, not only from a democratic but from a military point of view, that the Third Republic was forced in its own defence to insist on the adequate training of all citizens. Thanks to the operation of this measure, the great retreat from the Belgian frontier in August, 1914, was carried out, for the Commander-in-Chief had an admirable instrument in his hands.

which has a purpose and a meaning of its own and is not merely memorial. So we shall escape, perhaps, from the utterly realistic in sculpture, which is nearly always dull and ugly; and we shall give our sculptors some chance of expressing our common feeling and not merely our sense of duty. That we must do, if posterity is not to be amazed at our failure to say anything about this great crisis in our fate and about all those who have died for us and for posterity.

HOW SWEDEN TALK OF ENGLAND.

WE CANNOT "MUDDLE" THROUGH THIS GREAT WAR.

It is difficult to find any prominent man in Sweden who will permit his opinions on the war to be published with his name (says Mr. Harold Baggie, special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* in Stockholm). I have had the pleasure of discussing this great matter with a number of very able Swedes, men of distinction and men in positions of high responsibility, but only in two instances have I been able to persuade them to let me write in their names.

Whatever the reason of this reticence, I gather that Sweden, to speak generally, is on the side of France and England. But she was more definitely on the side of France and England at the beginning of the war than she is now. Except for a few negligible people, she is not on the side of Germany—it is nonsense to say that she is—but no longer is she so wholeheartedly on the side of France and England.

What has brought about this modification of feeling? They tell me that our blockade has had a marked effect on certain commercial classes, but that no thinking man has become a pro-German in consequence of the blockade. Such a supposition is absurd, it would seem, by a genuine admiration for the German nation—admiration for its discipline, its preparedness, its adaptability, and its courage in the face of considerable odds.

"You will never smash Germany," I was told; "you can no more smash so mighty, so coherent, so patriotic a nation than the Germans can smash you. The sooner you recognise that the better." I interrupted to say that no responsible Englishman sought the smashing of the German people, that our objective was rather the Prussian War Machine. The answer came: "You cannot smash that war machine. Why? Because there is not a German who now does not realise that his war machine is essential for the protection of his home."

But I am convinced that the Government of Sweden, representing the authentic spirit of the nation, is genuinely neutral, and intends to maintain its neutrality, with no subservience to either side.

THE "STOCKHOLM."

This neutrality, I feel, remember, has been of far greater advantage to England than to Germany. "Why are your newspapers, and even your politicians, so stupid," I was asked, "as to imperil Swedish neutrality, which is very valuable to you, by using your blockade in a pettifogging way? Look at the case of the *Stockholm*. Your newspapers make great play of the fact that 140 tons of meat were found on board the ship. But for the sake of that meat, supposing it had no right to be there, is it wise to irritate our nerves and sound our pride? We were very proud of that ship. It was a great experiment for us. And you take it into Liverpool; you keep it there; you force the passengers to suffer enormous inconvenience in getting back to Sweden; and then you cry out as if you had done something splendid. 'Look! 140 tons of meat!' Isn't that rather stupid? Was it really worth while?"

BERNHARDI IS NOT ALL GERMAN.

It is a very curious experience to pass from England, where the atmosphere sings with moral indignation, into these bright, happy and beautiful cities of Scandinavia, where everybody appears to be detached and philosophical. Speak of the *Lusitania*, and they say that she carried ammunition; contrast this with the difference between sinking a ship and starving women and children, whose menfolk you cannot overthrow in open fight? Speak of atrocities, and they smile. "You have only heard one side," they tell you. Speak of Belgium, and they ask you what we are doing in Greece. Speak of Bernhardt! "He is not the German nation."

But, pray bear in mind that all this is said without offence, and with the greatest possible kindness. Indeed, many people here who want England to win have almost implored me to abandon every argument of this kind, to abandon all criticism of the Germans, and to go to the root causes of our present perilous position. "You are a great people," one man said to me, "but you carry more weight in this race than any of the others. . . . Get this war over as soon as you can, and set to work at once to alter these things. You must have a real physical system. You must have a real physical culture. And you must have more willingness to learn from other nations. England must stand for something that all men can admire, if she is to endure. Abuse of the Germans will do you no good. Take a look at yourselves in the looking-glass of your friends, and well make a few changes."

THE NOT UNFRIENDLY SWEDEN.

One of the ablest of Swedes, a devoted friend of England, said to me: "You always think you can muddle through. There cannot be any muddling through when you are opposed by a most efficient and a highly scientific people. You must be terribly in earnest, you must be immensely serious, if you are to beat the German; and must put her whole soul into this war if she is to win. You cannot be beaten. Everybody sees that. But you have not convinced us yet that you can win."

Here in a few words is a true expression of Swedish opinion. If on occasion the Swedes shock an Englishman by a certain detachment from the moral questions of the war, very often they make him wonder whether, perhaps, we had not done better by keeping our moral indignation to ourselves. I was told before I left England that I should suffer great inconvenience in Sweden, and that possibly I might be insulted in public. Let me say that I have experienced nothing but the greatest kindness and that I believe the great majority of the Swedish people not only wish us well and wish us well from their hearts, but honestly dislike Germany.

But they do not want the German nation to be destroyed, and most of them think that the belligerent nations should stop fighting before they are utterly exhausted, and before European civilisation is further imperilled.

PORTUGAL AND GERMANY.

PORTUGAL'S ARMY AND NAVY.

While the exact number of enemy ships which took refuge in Portuguese ports at the beginning of the war cannot be easily ascertained (says the *N.O. Daily News*), it is fairly clear from the telegrams recently received that the total is quite large enough to have an appreciable effect upon the tonnage question, if they are seized and used as has been the practice of the other Powers.

The Navy of Portugal is not large, though of late years a programme was set on foot for the building of three Dreadnoughts, three cruisers, twelve large destroyers and six submarines. This, however, has not yet passed out of the programme stage.

The Army of Portugal is a militia raised by conscription and is divided into three sections—the active army, the reserve and the territorial army. All adult males are liable to be called on for service from the age of 17, though in fact they are not called upon until 20 years of age. Ten years are passed in the active army, 10 in reserve and a further five in the territorial army. The peace establishment of the active army has of late years been fixed at 30,000 men, consisting of 15 regiments of three battalions, 11 cavalry regiments, eight field artillery regiments, comprising 63 batteries, two horse batteries, nine mountain batteries and engineers' units. Each battery has four guns. The reserve army comprises 35 regiments of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry and 24 field batteries. In addition to these there are the Republican and Fiscal Guards recruited from the Army, who can be used in time of war. The former is a military police of about 5,000 strong and the latter a preventive service numbering about 5,000. The total war strength is about 150,000.

The weapon used by the Portuguese Army is the Mauser-Verguero, a magazine rifle, calibre 6.5 mm. The field artillery is being re-armed with Schneider-Creusot guns of 7.5 calibre. In addition to the above there is also a Colonial Army of about 10,000 men, partly European and partly native, stationed at the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa, in Mozambique and India.

THE GERMAN POSITION.

German telegrams issued recently contained the following from the *Deutscher Christenkreis*:—

BERLIN, March 19th.

"The German Government therefore considers itself from now on to be in a state of war with the Portuguese Government." Thus ends the note which has been handed today in Lisbon by the German Minister to the Portuguese Government and in Berlin to the Portuguese Minister.

The German note emphasises that this step has become necessary through the recent illegal seizure of German ships in Portuguese ports, which constitutes the gravest breach of neutrality and of the special treaties. Germany has thereby been forced to give up its former patient attitude which it still observed on account of the awkward position of Portugal. The note enumerates the long series of breaches of neutrality of the Portuguese Government such as the permit of free transit of the English troops through the colony of Mozambique, the permit granted to British merchant ships to use the Portuguese ports for a longer period than allowed to neutrals; the permission given to the British fleet to use the island of Madeira as a point d'appui, the actual fighting of Portuguese troops with German troops at the frontier of German South-west Africa and Angola, as well as the frequent insults of the German people by members of the Portuguese Parliament which have never been reprimanded.

The note further points out that the seizure of German ships in the Portuguese ports on February 23rd is against all laws and against the treaties existing between Germany and Portugal. According to these treaties the seizure ought to have been made on the basis of an agreement, regarding the capture of the vessels, only would have been possible in case of an absolute public necessity for Portugal, while in this instance the tonnage of the captured ships is far greater than was necessary to balance the deficiency of tonnage at the disposal of Portugal. The Portuguese Government, however, did not even try to communicate with the owners of the ships in Germany or with the German Government. The note then continues:

"The Portuguese Government through these actions has openly given evidence that it considers itself a vassal of England and for whom England's interests and wishes stand above all other conflicting ones. The Portuguese Government has acted the ships in a way which has to be considered as an international provocation of Germany. The German flag has been hoisted down from the ships and the Portuguese flag has been hoisted under the salute of the guns of the flagship of the Portuguese Admiral."

The Note totally ignores the fact that Portugal never pretended to be neutral, declared plainly at the outset that she would not be, and that British ships should be free to use her harbours. British troops to pass over her territories, as they pleased.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 25th March.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Manufacturers' Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Manufacturers' Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Monday, 27th March.

5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Thirtieth Yearly General Meeting.

Tuesday, 28th March.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

11.30 a.m.—China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STRANERS.

CHANGHONG, British str., 1,210, Merc.

13th March—Bangkok 5th March.

Rico—Hutterfield & Swire.

CHILDAN, Norwegian str., 1,102, N.

10th March—Saigon, March 10th.

Rico—Thoresen & Co.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, J.

14th March—Karatsu 8th

March—Order.

CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, W. S. Rao.

17th March—Shanghai 14th March.

General—Chinese.

CHUYEN, British str., 1,424, Holmwood.

18th March—Swatow 17th March, Gen.

eral—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUNGKONG, British str., 1,228, E. Monk-

man, 13th March—Hongkong 11th March.

Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

DAJIN, Norwegian str., 897, Thoresen.

March 8th—Saigon February 25th.

Rico—Thoresen & Co.

DAINICHI, Maru, Japanese str., 1,952,

Tokai, 8th March—Saigon 3rd March.

Rico—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DAIWA, Maru, Japanese str., 1,058, K.

Ozawa, 8th March—Mojit 2nd March.

Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FEICHING, Chinese str., 904, G. B. Baines.

11th March—Swatow 10th March.

General—Chinese.

FOOTER, Chinese str., 650, B. Miyazaki.

10th March—Bangkok 1st March, Gen.

eral—Order.

GLENNIS, British str., 3,395, Roger, 18th

March—Nagasaki 14th March, Gen.

eral—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

HAIPHONG, British str., 1,270, J. W. Evans,

18th March—Fuefuch 10th March.

General—Douglas Laiprak & Co.

HANOT, French str., 739, Morvan, 18th

March—Haiphong 17th March, Gen.

eral—R. Marry.

HONGKONG, British str., 3,035, J. Mason,

March 14th—Singapore March 8th.

General—Order.

HSINCHANG, Chinese str., 1,359, Wm.

Mauro, 17th March—Tientsin 11th

March—General—Order.

KANSU, British str., 1,228, Cole, 19th

March—Saigon 14th March, Rico—

Butterfield & Swire.

KANON, Norwegian str., 937, 14th

March—Singapore 8th March, General.

Order.

KANCHOW, British str., 1,322, Ross Lewis,

17th March—Manila 14th March, Gen.

eral—Butterfield & Swire.

KUISING, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler,

17th March—Kobe 12th March, Gen.

eral—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWANTOW, British str., 1,336, C. Stewart,

18th March—Shanghai 15th March,

General—Order.

KUUKANG, British str., 1,228, E. B. James,

Saigon 8th March, Rico—Butterfield

& Swire.

LAISANG, British str., 2,324, Mooney, 17th

March—Calcutta 29th February, Gen.

eral—Order.

LOKANG, British str., 977, D. W. Ritchie,

19th March—Haiphong 18th March,

General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LUZON, Maru, Japanese str., 2,985, S.

Watanabe, 13th March—Kobe 4th

March, General—Osaka Shosen Kai-

sha.

NANSHU, Maru, Japanese str., 1,010, K.

Tokushiki, March 4th—Mojit February

29th, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SEWARD, American str., Johnson,

19th March—Milke 13th March, Coal.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SINKIANG, British str., 1,166, C. C. Wil-

liams, 19th March—Shanghai 15th

March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SUISANG, British str., 1,776, J. H. Simp-

son, 15th March—Kobe 8th March,

General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SULTAN VAN LANGKAT, Dutch str., 3,900,

Fries, 18th March—Shanghai 15th

March, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum

Co.

TAKANG, British str., 977, E. Knight, 18th

March—Haiphong 15th March, Gen.

eral—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TOHONG, British str., 1,314, F. J.

Pyne, 15th March—Saigon 11th

March, Rico and Meal—Order.

TOKOLE, Chinese str., 899, M. Honda, 17th

March—Bangkok 8th March, Rico—

Order.

FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, J. M. Hay,

14th March—Mojit 6th March, General.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TUNOUS, Norwegian str., 1,039, Cornelin-

son, 19th March—Bangkok 8th March,

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Hongkong, 20th March, 1916.

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NEWCHANG	"KUKIANG"	On 22nd Mar., Noon.
WANILIA, CEBU and LILLO	"TAMING"	On 22nd Mar., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNG KIANG"	On 23rd Mar., 11 A.M.
TIEN TSI	"ADEICHOW"	On 23rd Mar., Noon.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHIN HUA," "TAI LING" and "TEAN," excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans fitted, Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAI LING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "AN HUI," "CHENAN," "LU CHOW," "YING CHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1916. Telephone 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 21st Mar., at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 22nd Mar., at 2 P.M.

For SWATOW.

"HAITAN" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... THURSDAY, 23rd Mar., at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

ALGOUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.	On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	On 6th Apr.	

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Tons	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
NOVARA	7,000	March 24	MALVA	11,500	April 23	April 30
MALTA	6,000	April 7	KHIVA	9,000	May 8	May 15
NAGOYA	7,000	April 21	MOULTAN	10,000	May 22	May 29
NANUR	7,000	May 5	KASHGAR	9,000	June 5	June 12
NANKIN	7,000	May 19	KARMALA	9,000	June 19	June 26
NOVARA	7,000	June 2	KASHGAR	9,000	July 3	July 10
MALTA	6,000	June 16	KHIVA	9,000	July 17	July 24
NYANZA	7,000	June 30	MEDINA	12,500	July 31	Aug. 7

§ Takes Cargo to Marseilles and London via Bombay without transshipment. Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong About
NAGOYA	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th March.
NANKIN	7,000	SUNDAY, 9th April.
NOVARA	7,000	SATURDAY, 22nd April.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritime Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transitment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Port of Call	Leave about	London about
NORE	7,000	Mar. 30	Apr. 4	May 4	May 11
MONGARA	8,000	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to **E. V. D. PAHR, Acting Superintendent.**

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

OPERATION	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	MIYAZAKI MARU KITANO MARU	16,000 16,000	SUNDAY, 26th Mar., at Noon. THURSDAY, 6th Apr., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOROKAWA	ISADOMARU AWAMARU	11,500 12,000	TUESDAY, 4th Apr., at Noon. TUESDAY, 18th Apr., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGORANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU AKI MARU	9,600 12,500	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.
ALGOUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	ONYON MARU	10,000	SATURDAY, 25th Mar.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU	9,000	TUESDAY, 25th Mar.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 27th Mar.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 24th Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU	16,000	FRIDAY, 31st Mar., at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London, 1st Single Yen 800.	To Marseilles, 1st Single Yen 550.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 350.
" " Return " 600.	" " Return " 550.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	280.130
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	1st Single 240.
To Sydney, 1st Single 240.	To Melbourne, 1st Single 240.
To Yokohama, 1st Return 270.	To Kobe, 1st Return 270.
" " 2nd " 180.	" " 2nd " 180.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 222 and 194.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Callings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.	Leave Hongkong.
KWANTO MARU	6,000—14 knots	WED. DAY, 29th Mar., Noon.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SAT., 8th April
PERSIA MARU	9,000—17 knots	FRIDAY 31st April
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 3rd May.
SHIYO MARU	14,000—16 knots	THURS., 11th May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUESDAY, 16th May.
SHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 31st May.

Proceeding to Mexico South America Ports—Omitting Shanghai. Steamer via Shanghai leaves at 10.30 A.M. Manila.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £66. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES. Steamer via Shanghai leaves at 10.30 A.M. Manila. 14,000—14 knots. THURSDAY, 11th May. For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, ACTING AGENT, King's Building. (21)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

WORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

WORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA (Without Transshipment)	POLTHOS	On 19th April
MARSEILLES via SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transshipment)	ROMEWARD AMAZONE POLYNI SIEN	On 26th March. On 1st April.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong. Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta. State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes. Return Tickets to Europe available two years. Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months. For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA via MANILA, MOJI, KURE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA. Steamer "TACOMA MARU" ... T. Hamada ... SATURDAY, 25th Mar., at 3 P.M. The Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fast speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Re-arranged rooms for carrying Bilt, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO. Steamer "SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... TUESDAY, 4th Apr., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY. Steamer "DAIGI MARU" ... T. Kishida ... SUNDAY, 26th Mar., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY. Steamer "KOSHU-MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WED. DAY, 29th Mar., at 9 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Foremen Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office). For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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